

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 3.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1886.

NO. 42

## The Weekly Mail

Published every Thursday at 10 o'clock, and contains the latest news from all parts of the Dominion, and a full and complete list of the prices of all the principal commodities. It is published at the rate of \$2.00 per year when paid in advance, and \$2.50 when not paid in advance. ADVERTISING RATES.

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Special	40.00	25.00	15.00	5.00
Notice	25.00	15.00	8.00	5.00
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C. CLIFFE,  
Editor and Publisher.

## LEGAL.

**HENDERSON & HENDERSON,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Rosses Avenue, Brandon.  
Ready to loan on improved farm property.  
T. G. A. Henderson, H. E. Henderson.

## RUSSELL & COOPER,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.  
Office of Freehold, Loan and Savings Company.  
Bank Ave., between 7th & 8th St., Brandon.  
JAMES RUSSELL, D. H. COOPER.

## WALLACE McDONALD,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR & NOTARY PUBLIC.  
READY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE  
AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.  
Corner Rosses Ave. & Eleventh Street.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. SPENCER,**  
(M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill, Montreal.)  
Member of the College of Physicians and  
Surgeons, Quebec and Manitoba.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,  
FIFTH ST., NEXT THE SCHOOL HOUSE,  
BRANDON.

## DR. L. M. MORE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.  
Graduate Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.  
& S. Ontario and Manitoba.  
Office and Residence, Combs & Stewart's Block,  
Cor. 8th and Rosses Streets, Brandon.

## DENTAL.

**E. E. DOERING,**  
DENTIST,  
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Office—Over Atkinson & Nation's store, Mon-  
treal Block, corner Rosses Avenue and 8th  
Street, Brandon. Extraction on Rosses.  
Gold filling a specialty.

## DICKSON and BASTEDO,

DENTISTS,  
Over FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,  
FRANKLIN ON ROSSER AVENUE.  
ANESTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR  
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

DICKSON, DENTIST, JAMES BASTEDO, D.D.S.

## A. F. & A. G.R.M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,  
No. 1, is the second Tuesday in each month.  
Visiting brethren invited.

F. W. PETERS, W. Sec.,  
A. L. McMillan, F.M.

## ELTON L.O.L., No. 1561,

Meets WEDNESDAYS, on or before Full  
Moon at Two O'clock in Winter and  
Seven in Summer, at the  
ORANGE HALL.

## UNITED BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED

William Maitland, W.M.,  
James Hoey, Sec. Sec.  
ELTON P.O., Man.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

## FRED. TORRANCE, B. A., V. S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.  
Graduate McGill University, and of the Mon-  
treal Veterinary College.  
Veterinarian for the Counties of Bran-  
don and Dennis.

## R. P. MULLIGAN,

WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

## MEDICAL HALL.

N. J. HALPIN

Dealer in

## Pure Medicines & Chemicals

PANGY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs Generally.

Physicians Prescriptions

## A Specialty.

PURE WINES

For Medicinal Purposes

ROSSER AVENUE,  
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

## TOWN TOPICS

J. A. Mitchell has turned plasterer and  
bricklayer.

Splendid bargains in felt shoes at C. E.  
Miller's.

We have to congratulate Mr. T. H. Patrick  
on closing his life of single blessedness. Like  
many another, he concluded running a bac-  
chelor's hall is not a successful business, manage  
as you will.

There will be a Sunday School Convention  
held at Brandon on Tuesday, Wednesday and  
Thursday, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of November.  
A large attendance is expected, and a good  
programme is being prepared.

Henceforth and until every yard is sold, we  
will sell our Dress Goods at net cost—35%  
less than wholesale prices, at C. E. Miller's,  
Combs & Stewart's old stand.

Last Sunday three or four of the heathen  
Chinese passed through the city en route to  
Montreal, from British Columbia. Constable  
Cobb took a lively interest in the peculiarities  
of the tribe, and asked a friend at his elbow,  
"Which ay 'em's the squaw?"

An old weather prophet says the heavy  
rains this season are a sure sign next spring  
will be early, and a good one to give vegeta-  
tion to start. He says when the ground freezes  
up wet there is so much more moisture to start  
with in the spring, grain gets a better start  
before the dry weather sets in. There is some  
philosophy for the argument.

Come to town this week; another shipment  
of that excellent new tea, that everybody was  
so delighted with, you will find them at C.  
E. Miller's.

It is said the tax factory is to receive \$3,000  
for printing voters' lists for the Norquay  
Government this year. If this be so, it is  
paid as much for the work in excess of the  
figures for which it would have been done in  
the MAIL Office, as would pay the salary of  
the high school teacher for one year. What  
do the ratepayers of the city think of this? Do  
they think this kind of business ought to be  
perpetuated?

Boy's all wool tweed pants for \$1.50 worth  
\$3 at C. E. Miller's.

Souris City has furnished the Brandon  
police court with a case that has occupied the  
attention of Justice Todd, Attorneys Daly and  
Russell, and about a dozen witnesses, all day  
Saturday and Monday. As is the case with  
all such differences, there are two sides to the  
story, and each one has its special advocates.  
As nearly, however, as we can make out the  
facts are these: Ephraim Rogers and Edward  
Wells, the latter a growing-up boy, are  
cousins, and have had some differences before.  
About ten days ago Rogers told Wells his  
cattle had done him (Rogers) some injury.  
Words arose, until Rogers called Wells a liar.  
A week after the two met at a threshing, and  
Rogers said he could prove Wells a liar, by a  
neighbour named Payne. Mr. Payne was  
produced, so we learn from the story, and refused  
to prove what it was said he could. Wells  
then asked Rogers to "take it back," which  
the latter refused to do, and they pitched into  
one another a la Heenan and Sayers. As  
might have been expected from the relative  
proportions of the contestants, Rogers gave  
Wells the worst of it, he being a full-grown  
heavy man, while Wells then ran away, and  
afterwards went to take his horses out of a power.  
He took a stick about eight feet long, and  
three inches in diameter, with him for protection  
in case Rogers came at him again. Rogers'  
team was near Wells on the power, and he  
came towards him. He told Rogers, who  
came towards him, to keep away, he wanted  
his horses and in a short time Wells struck  
Rogers on the head with the club, knocking  
him down. Rogers next swore out a warrant  
against Wells for assault with intent to kill.  
As we have said, the case took two days of  
the court, Mr. Daly appearing for Rogers,  
and Mr. Russell for the prisoner. After hear-  
ing several witnesses Justice Todd reserved  
judgment till to-day.

Some beautiful chamber sets are being sold  
at a bargain at C. E. Miller's, the place for  
bargains.

Chief Duncan was on the street yesterday,  
receiving the congratulations of his many  
friends.

Kenneth Campbell and J. A. Mitchell have  
purchased the Selby elevator from the D. L.  
McKenzie estate for about \$4,000.

A wages case—Parks vs. S. B. Flour,  
amounting to some \$60, is to come up in the  
Police Court, Saturday. Both parties live in  
the Brandon Hills.

Do you mind, The biggest bargains in  
clothing in all Manitoba will be found at C.  
E. Miller's.

The Rev. Mr. Ebey, who has been a mis-  
sionary in Japan for eight or nine years, is  
going to preach in the Methodist Church, on  
Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Liberals are fitting up the old harness  
shop, opposite the Post office as a committee  
room. The Conservatives have their three  
doors east, over Rose's drug store.

McKenzie, who runs a hotel at Carberry,  
was mulcted in \$100 and costs, at the instance  
of License-inspector Hanbury, the other day, by  
Justice Todd, for selling "the crathur" with-  
out a permit from Governor Dewdney or  
Nicholas Flood Davin.

We have heard the name of All. Hanbury  
talked of in connection with the Mayoralty  
next year. There is no more careful man on  
the present Board than Mr. Hanbury, and if  
he will consent to act, the ratepayers should  
give him a turn on the Mayoralty.

The Conservatives of Manitoba have ad-  
opted a resolution at a meeting protesting  
against the importation of a representative like  
Mr. Hamilton, from Winnipeg. It does seem  
inconsistent to ask for increased representation  
for western Manitoba, and then give seats to  
Winnipeg lawyers.

All who attended the Elton meeting Grit  
and Conservative join in a vote of thanks to  
Reeve Taylor for the many and impartial  
manner in which he conducted the proceedings  
as chairman, giving all speakers fair play. If  
there is fair play to be had within arms'  
length, Mr. Taylor will always see that it is  
brought into requisition.

The lying report the Manitoban has of the Elton  
meeting is an evidence of how far the print-  
gods to bolster up Norquayism. Mr. O'Leary  
at the meeting he was a supporter of Mr.  
Winters, as he is, but because he took occasion  
to pull the cloak of some of Norquay's ver-  
satile somersaults, he has to be misrepresented.  
He spoke at the meeting simply because it  
was the unanimous wish of those present, and  
there was not a resident Conservative there  
that does not feel Mr. Norquay got his  
deserts.

Policeman Cobb told a dry goods dealer  
the other day to remove empty boxes from in  
front of his store, and the vendor of linen fabrics  
told the peeler to "Go to Jemcho." The  
peeler went part of the way, and got out a  
summons. The dry goods man appeared by  
proxy before the Cadi, sending up a limb of  
the law. The Cadi called for the dry goods  
man, and the latter refused to respond. The  
Cadi told the limb he would take no instruc-  
tions from him, and the case was suspended  
in mid air like Mahomet's coffin, where it will  
hang, some say till the last trump shall have  
sounded.

During the absence of our editor last week,  
an advertisement was received from Dr.  
Ward, containing a certificate from Mr.  
Cliffe as to beneficial services rendered by the  
Doctor. Had Mr. Cliffe been in at the time,  
the advertisement would not have appeared in  
that form. We believe the Doctor's treatment,  
which is simply animal magnetism, is service-  
able in many classes of disease, though science  
does not yet understand the laws that govern  
it, but at the same time we do not believe in  
the principle of certifying until permanent  
benefits are assured.

A man named Roche, who was station  
agent of the M. & N. R. at Newdale, is to  
figure in the police court Saturday. Last  
Saturday he came across to this place, bring-  
ing some \$400 of Canadian Express money  
with him, it is said, and hired Mr. Gibson,  
livery keeper, to drive him across to Lakota.  
After going a short distance he asked to be  
brought back, and he was accommodated part  
way. After going part of the distance he  
wanted to go south away, and the teamster  
put him out of the rig and returned. Next  
day policeman Foster was advised of the facts,  
and he caged the bird in a trap. It is certain  
whiskey had the man partly out of his mind.  
As it was Mr. Foster made a clever arrest.

## MARRIAGE.

PATRICK, NICHOL—At Roseland, on the 14th inst., by  
the Rev. J. M. Sutherland, assisted by the Rev.  
C. Parker, Mr. Thomas Patrick, of Souris, to  
Miss Maggie Nicol, second daughter of Andrew  
Nicol, Esq., of Roseland.

Special bargains now offered in ladies' and  
children's fine boots and slippers, at C. E.  
Miller's, corner 9th st. and Rosses ave.

## A MODERN MIRACLE.

In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton, of  
Delaware, Ont., he states that he has recover-  
ed from the worst form of dyspepsia after suf-  
fering for fifteen years; and when a council of  
doctors pronounced him incurable he tried  
Burdock Blood Purifier, six bottles of which  
restored his health.

## ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

On Tuesday last a meeting of both political  
parties was held at Chesley Schoolhouse,  
Oakland, to consider the political situation in  
West Brandon, in view of the feeling of dis-  
satisfaction with both political parties and both  
candidates in the present contest. On motion,  
Mr. Thos. Nichol was called to the chair.

Mr. Nichol said it was the general feeling  
neither political party was giving satisfaction  
in the province, and in the face of cir-  
stances this was not to be wondered at. There  
were so many reforms required to what the  
neither leader could give his assent, in the  
face of the following his interests called for in  
every constituency. It was the general feeling  
that the country should be governed by  
principles on their merits, relieved from  
political attachments. Public interests were  
necessarily sacrificed, when the partisan had to  
prevail. The question was, would the sound  
judgment of the country assert itself, or was it  
compelled to be subservient and secondary to  
the more common sentiment of politics. There  
might be difficulties in the way, and it was for  
the meeting to consider all the circumstances.  
There was considerable talk about the Hud-  
son's Bay railroad, but he regretted to see no  
provision was made in any of the agreements  
to have it preserved as an independent out-  
let.

To Mr. Clarke, the chairman said he never  
expressed himself an ardent supporter of Mr.  
Kirchhoff. He only consented to support him  
in case there were but two candidates in  
the field.

Mr. Healy had seen most of the people in  
the western townships of Oakland, and the  
majority were disgusted with the situation. He  
favoured an independent man with a  
vigorous policy, in whom the people could  
place confidence, which was not the case with  
either candidate in West Brandon. He knew  
that when the Conservative party was organ-  
ized last winter, all declared themselves tired  
of the Norquay Government, and now the  
effort of the wire pullers was directed towards  
smothering the convictions of the electors, and  
placing them in a false position in the Pro-  
vince. It was a matter of deep regret that  
partisanship had assumed such a form as to  
practically deprive the people from expressing  
their honest convictions at the polls. Out of  
about 50 lawyers in the province, thirteen of  
the number were seeking election, and as no  
two were pitted against one another it was  
apparent the lodge was to elect the greatest  
number possible, and give them the best  
opportunity possible to build down the people.

The present local government was rotten, and  
its expenditures were a parody on honest  
government. But \$60,000 was given to agri-  
cultural societies, out of a grant of \$102,000,  
and \$1,000 paid in printing. Nova Scotia,  
out of a grant of \$12,500, gave \$10,800 to  
the societies, and paid but \$45 in printing.  
In 1884, when our subsidy was small, \$85,500,  
was paid in drainage and aid to Municipalities,  
and now, with our receipts doubled, these  
terms were reduced to one quarter the amount.  
In this way our schools were being robbed  
of their just dues, that Mr. LaRiviere might  
revel in French printing. The policy of both  
parties in the Local was plunder for friends,  
and he saw but little difference between them.  
A few independent men like Bethune was in  
his time, in the Ontario Legislature, and as  
Parnell & Co. were in the Imperial Parlia-  
ment, would be masters of the situation.

Mr. Hector, reeve, came to this country  
before he developed political opinions, and he  
had his reasons to reject them here. He  
felt that where party prevailed principles  
should suffer, as concessions had to be made,  
and purchasing exercised, to keep sides in  
office. If Winnipeg council, that handled as  
much money as the province, could conduct  
its affairs without party politics, he saw no  
reason why the Manitoba Legislature could  
not do the same thing. With party the  
tendency was to divide the boot. He knew  
both parties were backed by their friends, and  
in the event of a third candidate entering  
the field, his friends should back him  
financially also.

To Mr. Clarke he said the present candidates  
were chosen to support their party leaders.  
His opinion was partisanship took their opinions  
from their leaders and not from their consti-  
tuents. Independent men were always respon-  
sible to public opinion only.

Mr. Clarke thought independent men were  
always the purchasable chattels as were the  
Irish in the old country and the French in  
this.

Mr. Jull was not in a position to express an  
opinion as to an independent candidate, but he  
knew neither of the present candidates was ac-  
ceptable to the people.

Mr. Brandon was afraid it was late in the  
day to bring out a third man, and was not  
sanguine as to the success of an independent  
man.

Mr. Townsend saw no use in getting more  
money from the Federal, while the Local  
Government was wasting its resources as it  
was, and it was not clear to him the opposi-  
tion was ready with a scheme to reform.  
There used to be battles for principles—they  
were now for "the pig" and "the qu".

He wanted to see men operating in the inter-  
ests of the country, and was prepared to fav-  
or any movement in that direction. At the  
close a resolution was passed approving of the  
placing of an independent in the  
field in west Brandon. To forward thereof a  
mass meeting of all dissatisfied with both can-  
didates is called for Tuesday, the 9th of Nov.  
at 10 o'clock, to be held at Brandon.

## AN SPEEDY CURE.

As a speedy cure for dysentery, cholera  
morbus, diarrhoea, colic, cramps, sick stom-  
ach, canker of the stomach and bowels, and  
forms of summer complaints, there is no rem-  
edy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract  
of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it,  
and those who buy it are on mutual ground  
in confidence of its merits.

## THE MARKETS.

During the week the wheat market in Chic-  
ago has been up and down like a barometer,  
but the variations were never great. This has  
led to variations in the local market, the prices  
ranging from 51 to 53; 52 being about the  
average. Good oats sell readily at 35 cents.

Pork, live weight, \$5 to 5.25; beef, \$2.50;  
mutton, \$4; lamb, \$5.

Eggs about 15 cents, and butter from 18 to  
20. Chickens dressed bring about 7; ducks,  
13; turkeys, 15; geese, 15. Wood, about  
\$4.50 per cord.

Clearing balance of stone corks and charrs  
at 15 cts. per gal. Get a good butter cork  
heap at C. E. Miller's.

## POLICE COURT.

We are asked to publish the following  
synopsis of evidence on the defence in the  
Rogers-Wells case, that took up three days  
in the Court.

Joseph E. Green sworn: Rogers was at the  
farm of Clark Rogers on the 21st Oct. Prison-  
er and Eph. Rogers were there. Heard  
Rogers ask prisoner for his fork to clean the  
shoe of the machine. Prisoner handed it;  
they did not seem very friendly. First thing  
I saw in the evening was Wells running back  
round the machine; heard they had had a  
squabble, which I did not see. Saw Rogers  
untying horses; the machine was stuck,  
they stopped. Saw Wells coming up with stick,  
from the direction of a gap. Wells came up  
to end of arm behind his own horses, where  
Rogers was. Rogers had his horses untied by  
this time. Prisoner's voice was trembling.

Prisoner said to Rogers, I don't want to fight  
you to night; I will see you again; I cannot  
see. Had stick in his hand at this time. Did  
not hear Rogers say "Ed, you had better lay  
down that stick." Heard Rogers say "You  
had better drop that stick, you buggar." As  
he said this Rogers made a step forward, and  
with his right fist stood in threatening atti-  
tude; could not tell what he was doing with  
his left hand; could see it. Wells was about  
four feet from Rogers. When Rogers ad-  
vanced Wells raised the stick, and hit Rogers,  
striking him on front of head. Did not hear  
Rogers call prisoner by his christian name;  
prisoner did not reply to Rogers when he told  
him to lay down the stick. The blow knocked  
Rogers on his hands and knees. The stick  
produced in the stick used by the prisoner  
when he struck Rogers. The stick produced  
is the stick brought by Isaac Rogers into the  
house of Clark Rogers on the night of 21st.

Found the stick next morning where I threw  
it when I took it from Wells. Think the stick  
I speak of is not so thick, a shade longer and  
did not think so heavy as the one produced. I  
swear positively the stick produced is not the  
stick used by Wells when he struck Rogers.

After Rogers was knocked down he scram-  
bled on his hands and knees in direction of  
Wells and myself, and Wells struck another  
blow which I broke. There is blood on the  
stick I found. First saw Isaac Rogers, Price  
and Stewart after second blow was struck.  
Did not hear prisoner say anything as he ran  
towards the gap. After striking second blow  
Rogers said nothing to him. I took the stick  
out of Wells' hand held it a moment or so,  
then pitched it away; was holding Wells with  
my right hand, caught the stick with left hand;  
held on to the stick and Wells both.

To Mr. Russell-Wells would be  
three or four rods from the gap when I first  
saw him running and about three rods from  
the power; Wells was running pretty fast;  
did not see any person following him. When  
Wells came back he appeared to be afraid,  
don't think he would have brought stick if he  
hadn't been; when Wells came back when  
Wells came back he said I didn't want to  
fight to night I will see you again; I want to  
get my horses, think Wells said he was not  
able to see when Rogers said "drop the stick  
you buggar, you," he was apparently angry.

When Wells returned he did not appear to  
want to pick a quarrel with Rogers; that is  
the time he said he couldn't see. After I let  
go of Wells; Isaac Rogers got hold of him;  
had his arm around his neck; had his head  
down under his arm striking him in the face  
with his hand, I put my hand over Wells'  
face to prevent him striking Wells; I told  
Rogers to let go two or three times but he  
didn't seem inclined, I then told him I would  
not tell him again to let go, so he let go.

Isaac Rogers said "you son of a b—" you,  
Ed, you needed it," it was half an hour after  
the stick was used.

To Mr. Daly—Mr. Payne was present when  
Isaac Rogers had his arm around Wells' neck,  
and could see what Isaac Rogers was doing.

Edgar Wells, the prisoner, was permitted  
by his worship to make his statement, and it  
was as follows:

The quarrel with Ephraim Rogers origi-  
nated concerning his stacks and our cattle; he  
came to our place on Sunday, Oct. 10th, and  
complained to my father of the damage our  
cattle were doing him; he said on Friday  
evening they had been at it all night; said  
they had torn off about two loads of stuff; I  
said Eph. that could be so, for I came by  
those stacks Friday evening, between 8 and 9  
o'clock; there were no cattle at the stacks  
then. Said he "you are a liar, and I can  
prove it by Mr. Payne." I told him not to  
call me a liar; I said this is Sunday night,  
I will see you again. I went away to the  
stable, no more words passed between us,  
until 21st Oct. On evening of 21st I took  
Mr. Payne over to where Eph. Rogers was  
standing. Said I "Do you remember what  
you said to me that Sunday night?" he said he  
did. I asked Mr. Payne Can Rogers prove  
by you that I am a liar? Mr. Payne said "no."

Rogers replied "I did not say so." I said  
Eph. there is no use of you trying to deny it.  
With he said "I did say it, and could back it;  
he jumped back, threw off his coat, and made  
for me. What I did after that, I did in self  
defence.

His worship reserved decision until 10.30  
o'clock Thursday next.











## THE PRICE OF WHEAT!

## ANOTHER DECLINE IN THE MARKET

Promptly met by the reduction of prices in

# DRY GOODS CLOTHING AND FUR GOODS,

## AT

# THE RED FLAG ! !

Farmers, consult your own interests and buy where you can get best value for your hard earned dollar. *We have the Best Value in Flannels and Yarns in Brandon.* Finest assortment of Fur Goods at Lowest Prices, and a Bankrupt Stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of **\$1,500 worth**, to be sold at 50 cents on the \$

Don't buy one dollar's worth until you see our prices and inspect our mammoth stock.

SOMERVILLE &amp; CO.,

Sign of the Red Flag

Cor. 6th St. and Rosser.

P.S.—Another consignment of Ladies' Costumes, bankrupt at from \$1.75 to \$2.50, beautifully satin trimmed.

S. &amp; Co.

## CITY LOCALS.

Chief Duncan is around again, and we are glad to see him.

Mr. Lamont leaves the employ of the School Board on Friday.

Mr. J. G. Campbell from the Antier district is in town on business.

Mr. McGaw, of Ogilvie Milling Co. was in town Thursday and Friday. He expects large consignments east every day from all points in Manitoba.

Owing to unusual pressure on our columns—the Dennis Prize List and Prof. Bryce's sermon—much interesting matter has been crowded out this week.

Mrs. G. N. Gilchrist returned on Thursday from her trip to England. Notwithstanding a very rough passage across the Atlantic she is looking well.

The Provincial Sunday School Convention meets at 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, in the Methodist church. Over a hundred delegates are expected to be present.

Mr. Leeson Smith has just returned from a shooting expedition to the sandhills. A report was current there that a buffalo was seen meandering over the hills in search of its mate.

Dr. Eby, the celebrated Japanese missionary will conduct Divine service, morning and evening, in the Methodist church on Sunday next, and will lecture on Japan on the following evening.

As an acknowledgement of the services of Mr. Lamont, the school board granted him the full current quarters salary. This is a just but somewhat late acknowledgement of past injustice done to that gentleman.

Mr. Hooper, the well known merchant, accidentally fell in his store on Tuesday evening and broke one of his ankle bone. We are glad to learn that he will not be laid up more than three or four weeks.

Mr. Nichol who has been for some time cashier in the Merchant's Bank here, left to take the position of paying teller at the Winnipeg branch. We congratulate Mr. Nichol on his promotion, but we in common with the citizens of Brandon generally are sorry to lose him.

Messrs. Thomas, Bell and Co. of the Brandon machine shops are moving to more commodious premises, on the opposite side of Princess avenue from their present stand. In addition to their present buildings, which will be removed to their new site they intend to erect a new shop 23 x 30.

Rev. A. McLean, who has had pastoral charge of the congregation of Knox church since last spring, leaves next week for Winnipeg, where he will complete his studies for the ministry. Mr. McLean has made many warm personal friends in Brandon, by his faithfulness as a minister, and his warm social qualities. We heartily wish him success, and predict for him a brilliant career in the ministry.

Mr. W. J. McDougall, of Winnipeg was in town on Wednesday, taking a survey of the business prospect, with a view to locating here.

Detective Foster arrested John Coryb about fifty miles south of Brandon, as the latter was skipping out towards the boundary, with goods secured by chattel mortgage.

## BRANDON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the above association will take place on the old range across the river, on Friday, 29th, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

The executive have prepared a good prize list, most noticeable amongst the prizes being the president's (Mr. E. Clement-Smith) silver medal; a silver challenge cup, the gift of Dr. Spencer, and a silver medal from the Manitoba Rifle Association.

One of the most important features of the prize meeting is that considerable prominence is given to the Maiden Match. This match is open only to competitors who never won a prize at any meeting of a rifle association. The first prize will be the President's silver medal; there are besides five other handsome prizes.

If the weather continues favorable, a very successful meeting will be assured for the association.

Mr. Gibson has kindly placed a free bus at the disposal of the competitors, during the prize meeting.

Now, Mister; if you want a Persian Lamb cap at a great bargain, come into C. E. Miller's.

The friends of Peter Heane, the half breed scout who captured Riel, are about to press upon the Government his claim to the \$55,000 reward offered for Riel's capture.

## FATAL ATTACKS.

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the summer and fall, cholera, morbus, bilious colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Snowberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having found in his hands by an exact India mission, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in French, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by adverting with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Hayes, 147 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## BERESFORD

## Stock Farm,

NORTH-WEST OF BRANDON.

J. E. SMITH, PROP.

IMPORTER &amp; BREEDER

OF

THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## For Sale

at present, four Young Bulls, ranging from six months to two years old. All having pedigrees registered in the new Dominion Shorthorn herd book.

P. O. Address—Box 274 Brandon Man.

## A FEW FACTS FOR The Public.

About eight months ago Mr. Hanbury went into business with Messrs. Parrish & Son, of this city. They carried on the grocery, grain and general feed business for about six months, and in that time, through the energy of Mr. Hanbury, he built up a trade in the grocery store, second to none in the city, and through the over-rush of business, found it impossible to give proper attention to both branches, and on the 17th of August last, Messrs. Parrish, Hanbury & Co. dissolved, Mr. Hanbury taking over the grocery business for himself, and since that time he has laid in a very

## Large and Choice Stock of GROCERIES,

consisting of a full line of  
PICKED CANNED GOODS,

Christie, Brown &amp; Co's.

## Staple and Fancy BISCUITS,

## FANCY SHELF GOODS

that are not to be found in any other store in Brandon. In fact, anything you may ask for in groceries and provisions will be found in stock.

Highest price paid farmers for Butter, Eggs, and all other produce, in cash.

Tele. home connection.



## CITY OF BRANDON.

## TAXES 1896.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the collector of the City of Brandon, for wards 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the said city, for the year 1896, is now completed and is deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the city hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessment, rate, tax or duty are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned, at his said office, within twenty days from the date, without further notice.

D. M. McMillan, Collector.

Collector's Office, City Hall, Brandon, October 23, 1896.

A REMATE of 75 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before 1st November, and a per cent. on those paid on or before 1st December next.

HOUSE to rent or sell.

Apply to DR. MORE.

BOY WANTED at the Red Flag Dry Goods House. A good, smart boy who is acquainted with the SOMERVILLE & CO.

## P. E. DURST, THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes.

ROCKFORD WATCH,



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

## THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Agent for: W. M. HAMP'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
ROSSER AVENUE. BRANDON.

## ROSE &amp; CO.,

## CHEMISTS &amp; DRUGGISTS.

Rosser Av., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO IMPERIAL BANK.)

## PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

## PATENT MEDICINES,

## SPICES,

## PERFUMERY,

## TOILET ARTICLES

A lot of Pears' Soap just received.

A competent dispenser on hand night &amp; day.

**Burdock's BLOOD BITTERS**

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Bishop Cove, of Western New York, announces that the Diocesan Council has fixed \$1,000 as the lowest salary which should be offered a minister.

Edward Everett Hale thinks that "these days the church has something to do besides singing, reading and praying." Among the other things, he mentioned "hospitality, education and charity."

The Rev. Dr. P. H. Mell, the venerated moderator of the Georgia Baptist Convention, was first elected in 1857, and has served continuously since, with the exception of five years, from 1872 to 1878, during which he was in broken health.

A witty German puts it thus: "Now, German, let us get in a supper and eat ourselves rich. Buy your food; then give it to the church; then go and buy a back again; then eat it up and your church debt is paid."

The Methodists of Georgia are interested in the conversion of the Jews, and have a mission organized for that purpose. Rev. Jacob Freshman, evangelist to Hebrews in New York City, is preaching throughout Georgia and Florida in furtherance of this enterprise.

When Dr. Tucker preached the introductory sermon before the Baptist Convention at Columbus, Ga., recently, a lady in the congregation was wearing the same dress which she wore thirty years before on a similar occasion, at which time Dr. Tucker was also the preacher.

See teachers are employed by the Government in Germany to travel from place to place and give instructions in rural culture. It is said that the German rural schoolmaster is examined in rural culture before he is granted a diploma as a competent teacher.

The Baptist Conference in Boston at its recent session discussed quite at length the subject of "mind cure." The decision arrived at was that the theory and practice of this cure, as now professed and carried on, may perhaps constitute a science, but it can not claim the designation "Christian."

The new historic name of Batocbe is derived from a settler of the name of Francis Xavier Batocbe, who is the principal citizen of the town and still living. The name is common among French Canadians, especially in the country parts, as an abbreviation or corruption of the word "Baptiste."

Preliminaries for summoning a general council of the Roman Catholic Church are under consideration. The chief questions to be proposed for consideration have reference to the "formal administration of the Church," which has been a matter of deep, grave and increasing concern to Pope Leo XIII. The council, it is added, will be a double event spring with programs formulated almost solely by the Pope himself.

President Webb, of Mississippi College, was interviewed by a young man who wanted to go to school. "Well," said the President, "what do you think?" "Nothing," was the response. "Well, you are just four years ahead of some of the other pupils. It takes them four years to learn what you know to-day with. Your prospects are fine, sir."

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A turpentine closely resembling an elephant is on exhibition at Key West. A man closely resembling a bear can be seen almost anywhere.

A Vermont husband got wind of the proposed elopement of his wife, and frustrated it by keeping guard over her silk dress. She wouldn't run away in a calico gown, and he knew it.

Perhaps a servant girl uses kerosene oil for kindling purposes because there is no dynamite in the house. The head of the family should think of this, and supply his domestics with all the modern appliances her work demands.

A bachelor who wanted a wife wrote a tender epistle to a nice young lady. He applied therein for her hand and heart, and wound up as follows: "Have the goodness to send me a reply as soon as possible, as I have another young person in my eye."

There is said to have been "just discovered" a kind of tobacco which, if smoked or chewed, will make a man forget that he owes a dollar in the world. Just discovered? Why, that brand of tobacco has evidently been in use as far back as the memory of man runneth.

Every Mussulman who makes a pilgrimage to Mecca is honored during the remainder of his life by the title of Hadji. In the United States a Mussulman never secures a higher title than professor, but he is sure of that, provided he opens a saloon.

"Did you attend the grand opera?" "No, I wasn't able to." "But I thought you said you were going?" "Yes, I did, but you see my wife concluded that she would rather go to the shore this summer, and so we did not go." "Well, I don't know but that you were wise. I should have liked to go out of town myself."

Firm mother to boy—"Didn't I tell you that I'd whip you if you played in that water again, say?" Boy—"Yes, sum." Firm mother—"Then why did you do it?" Boy—"Because I didn't believe you?" Firm mother—"Never mind; you shan't go down town with me when I go; see if you do?" Shortly afterwards the firm mother and the boy go down town together.

## MOHAMMEDANS IN INDIA.

The Influence of the Moslems in the East as Opposed to Brahmanism.

As regards their influence in India there is much to be said, both good and bad. That the Mussulman faith is superior as an ethical institution to the Brahmanic belief may well be doubted. If the principles which govern the lives of the best Brahmins could be clearly and succinctly taught, they would be found to contain excellent elements of public morality. Unfortunately, however, Brahmanism is dressed and adorned with a multitude of symbolism and tawdry idolatry which only confuses the simple-minded and furnishes food for the sarcasms of the wise. The danger of symbolism is everywhere the same. The ignorant will always confound the symbol with the attributes of that God in whose honor symbols are invented.

It is for this reason that Brahmanism, or Hinduism, by which I mean to signify the principal Brahmanic sects of worship now prevalent in India, has degenerated into the grossest idolatry as far as the mass of Hindus are concerned. Mohammedanism, on the other hand, has maintained in a great measure its original faith in an invisible and supreme God. This is due to the extreme simplicity of the religion in its beginnings, excluding as it does every kind of image worship by the prime prohibition: "Thou shalt not make a graven image of anything having a soul." That is the way the prophet worded his command, and it has been interpreted to mean every living thing. Moslem madmen have never even stamped their coins with portraits of themselves, but only with superscriptions and crescents.

But the Hindu mind is naturally very imaginative and is not easily satisfied with any simple form of belief. The three-hundredfold pantheon offers some special attraction to each individual, and, as among the Egyptians of old, every man may carry his god in his pocket, without any particular disability in his neighbor's favorite deity, who may be quite as powerful, but is not so sympathetic to his own taste. On the whole, a Hindu is more likely to turn atheist than to become a Mohammedan, and the conversion of Hindus to Christianity has been entirely insignificant. The only conversions of any historical importance were those of St. Francis Xavier, who made Christians of the inhabitants of Cochin, in Southern India, by a military process of persuasion now no longer employed in matters of religion.

The Mohammedans brought with them to India their faith, their strong, mainly character-ethic and their wonderful artistic talent. It is almost always possible to distinguish Mohammedans from Hindus at sight. They generally wear beards, whereas the Hindu is shaved, save for his moustache; they are more erect, more muscular and of bolder aspect; they wear their clothes differently, for all Mohammedans button their white linen garments or their cloth caftans as we do—that is to say the left side is brought over the right—whereas all Hindus button the right side of their coats over the left. But wherever there are Mussulmans, there you will find their graceful minarets and mosques, their domed sepulchers and solitary tombs, their light balconies and pointed doorways, contrasting with the heavy architecture of the Hindus.

There are to be found in private dwellings in Ahmedabad, a Mussulman city in the west of India, such specimens of beautiful design and exquisite workmanship as are hardly to be met with anywhere else.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A burglar alarm clock went off the other night without arousing the family. It went off with the burglar.

The dog is not so much below mankind, and is certainly to be congratulated rather than commiserated on one thing—he doesn't have to send his collar to a laundry every week.

Silver dimes of 1807 are worth thirty cents each. Ah, dear, it seems to us the last time we had must have been somewhere along in that year. But it was only worth ten cents then. Just our luck.

A colored man came into a Galveston newspaper office and wanted to subscribe to the paper. "How long do you want it?" asked the clerk. "Jes as long as it is, boss; if it don't fit the shelves I kin 'lar a piece off myself."

A ragged little girl in a London school was recently asked why Adam and Eve were turned out of Paradise. She promptly answered: "Because they didn't pay their rent." Her parent had been evicted for non-payment or rent several times within a few months.

"Boy!" he called as he snapped his fingers at a post-office boot-black, "are you the lad I handed a dollar bill to yesterday to get changed, and you beat me out of thirteen cents?" "No, sir." "Look out!" "How do you know you ain't?" "Cause, do I look like a boy who'd beat off with the dollar?" "Strange, you must have got hold of some poor little kid who's just begun business."

A well known oil producer told us yesterday of a rather good thing which occurred when he was a boy. He and several other chaps heard a poor woman in a miserable shanty praying for bread, and he suggested that they procure a dozen loaves and throw them down the chimney. This was done, and after awhile the boys knocked at the door and asked: "Well, auntie, did the Lord send you any bread?" "Yes, indeed," was the reply, "and he made the devil's child bring it."

A well educated young man learned to imitate the natural sound of almost every living creature it had ever heard, and would often amuse itself by practicing this trick and deceiving any birds or animals that might be near; but one day it imitated the cry of a young chicken so perfectly that a large hawk which happened to sailing overhead swooped down and bore the parrot away in his talons. Moral—This fable teaches that it is possible to crowd too many languages into a higher education.

## ESQUIMAUX DOGS.

How and With What Food the Dogs in the Arctic Regions Are Fed.

The duty of feeding the dogs is often intrusted to the boys, and it is no easy work. The most common food for the dogs is walrus-skin, about an inch to an inch and a half thick, cut in strips each about as wide as it is thick, and from a foot to eighteen inches long. The dog swallows one of these strips as he would a snake, and it is so tough that when he has swallowed about twelve pieces it is no great wonder that he does not want anything more for two days. Sometimes they cut the food up into little pieces inside the igloo, where the dogs can not trouble them, and then throw it out on the snow; but this is not altogether a good way; for then the little dogs get it all while the big dogs are fighting, for these big dogs are sure to have an unnecessary row over each feeding. If pieces too large to swallow at a gulp are thrown out the large dogs get the food; and so, between the big dogs and the little dogs, the Esquimaux boys have a hard time making an equal distribution among the animals.

One winter night, I remember, while on our sledge journey, returning to North Hudson's Bay, Toolooh was feeding his dogs with no one to help him. He was on his knees near the igloo door, and throwing the bits to the various dogs, the heads of which were crowded in the entrance. One big dog, after it had received its share, having driven all the other dogs away, seemed determined not to leave. Toolooh grew angry, seized his stick and rushed out after it to settle matters. But he came rushing back even faster than he went out, seized his gun hurriedly, and as hastily was gone again. Before we could surmise what it meant a shot was heard, and in a few seconds more Toolooh came crawling in, dragging a big wolf after him, its white fangs showing in its black mouth in a way that made us shudder. This was the big dog Toolooh had been feeding, but it did not understand the meaning of the Esquimaux dogs' way of going to know that it must stop eating when only half satisfied; and this is the case with all the dogs.

## TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

How Long-Named French Dishes Reduce Hotel Expenses.

"There is where we make or lose," said a hotel-keeper speaking of the culinary department to a Post reporter. "It has to be watched closer than any other branch of business."

"Where do you get all these dishes with choicest names? Do you suppose anybody knows what they're ordering when they pick one out?"

"That's one of the tricks of the trade. Don't mention us. I'll put you on. The secret of the thing is that it saves us a good deal. If we got up a bill for dinner full of French names, nine out of ten persons will puzzle over it for a minute or two and then order a plain dinner of meat and vegetables. These fancy dishes cost a good deal because they are rare and require a vast amount of seasoning, spices, etc., and must be carefully made by a special cook. O, yes, we have them, but is some of them. You may find several down on the bill that are not made up at all. If we happen to have a call for any one of these particular dishes, the waiter returns with an apology and the information that it is all gone. You see we keep up our reputation, make a big spread on the bill of fare, feed the people on meat and vegetables, and if the guest is not exactly satisfied he gets up from the table kicking himself because he hadn't been raised in France or the Black Hills and couldn't read what was set before him. He'll probably go away and tell his friends about the delicious French dinner we set up. Say," he continued as he directed a late arrival to the dining-room, "did you ever see a bottle of olives or sauce or any of those expensive relishes, on the table uncracked, or a dish of nuts set before you without a nutcracker? I thought you had. I know you have if you ever took a meal here when I didn't know you were around. You see if we uncrack those things the people would eat 'em; if we don't they can't get inside of them, and it's hard work to get a busy waiter to do it before you're through your dinner and crying for pie. Any way only one person in a hundred is likely to want to appear greedy enough to taste everything. There's only one person that will do it, and that is a woman. Take a woman away from home, and she'll taste everything set before her. She just tastes to be tasting—to see how other people make things, you know, and then she'll go back home and talk till the next trip about that perfectly lovely jelly, or that horrid catsup. Come around and take dinner with us to-morrow."

Lebanon Theological Seminary (Cumber and Presbyterians) at Lebanon, Tenn., will turn out thirteen preachers this year.

## CHEAPSIDE'S

GREAT FALL AND WINTER OPENING

GRAND SUCCESS.

For the past two weeks crowds of people have visited our store daily, and the verdict of nearly every one was that the goods to be had at

CHEAPSIDE

were the correct things

IN STYLE.

IN QUALITY.

IN VALUE.

IN QUANTITY.

AND VARIETY.

Our sales have considerably exceeded what we could have hoped for at this early date, which fact, of itself, is a proof that the majority of people know where to go for genuine bargains.

We ask your special attention to the following lines this week, which are suitable for the present season:

350 pieces new and stylish dress goods, comprising all the newest fabrics, 12½ cts. up.

50 pieces mantle and ulster cloths in the very newest makes to be had, \$1 and up.

100 PIECES GREY, RED, WHITE & FANCY FLANNELS, 20 CENTS AND UP.

Bales of cottons, bales of ducks and denims, cases of tweeds, bales of blankets and quilts, immense range of fancy woolen goods, grand stock of dress and mantle trimmings in every imaginable kind,

## CROMPTON'S CORSETS,

all makes kid and other gloves, ribbons, laces, braids, buttons, etc.

400 men's suits of clothes, \$7 and up.

200 boy's and child's suits, \$3 and up.

300 pair men's pants \$2 and up.

100 fur coats in coon, dog, goat, hair, seal and buffalo at lower prices than can be had elsewhere.

20 astrachan mantles very cheap, 25 grey and black goat robes, 100 ladies' mantles and ulsters, \$4 up, over one thousand fur caps in seal, Persian lamb, astrachan, Baltic, hair, beaver, otter, etc.

2000 shirts and drawers from 50 cents up, cardigan jackets, socks, braces, etc.

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

OVERSHOES, FELT BOOTS, MOCCASINS, ETC.

We ask your inspection of our goods.

We know we have the right goods for the country.

We are aware of the keen competition that exists and will not be found BEHIND THE AGE IN ANY ONE PARTICULAR.

We have marked all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES, right down to the closest figures, so that we feel confident we can meet your wishes in every way. All we ask is, GIVE US A TRIAL.

Atkinson & Nation,

CHEAPSIDE,

Corner Rosser Avenue and 8th Street.



## FORCED APART

By W. CLARK RUSSELL.

Author of the "Wreck of the Grosvenor,"  
"A Sailor's Sweetheart," Etc.

"Gentlemen, you will probably have received a full account of this disaster from the mate. It is enough if I tell you that, on the Monday morning, finding the ship leaking beyond our power to keep her afloat, the men took to the boats; but I was in feeble health, and in the selfish rush, I was beaten down and left helpless, and for a quarter of an hour I lay; when, coming to, I found there was another man left on board—one of the Indian prince's attendants. I sprang up and hailed after the boat, which was sailing rapidly away—the gale had broken on the previous afternoon, and the sea was comparatively smooth, if I take no account of the heavy seas, and then, perceiving that the ship was rapidly sinking, and the occupants of the boats either did not or would not heed me, I prepared myself for death—which, God knows, at that time had no terrors for me, for I had endured more than many hearts could have stood without breaking under."

Observing the pause, Mr. Hunter produced a bottle of wine from a drawer and filled a glass for the young fellow. With kindly eyes and much sympathy he encouraged him to proceed.

"Gentlemen, while I stood awaiting the moment of death, which I conceived inevitable, the Indian, appearing to observe me for the first time, rushed up to me and, with many wild gesticulations and unintelligible words, dragged me to the stern of the vessel, where, to my joy, I saw a small boat suspended by a rope at the head and stern, and I motioned to the Indian to shake the boat loose while I released the other, by which means we got the boat down upon the water without capsizing."

"Four days passed, in sufferings I need not describe, and on the fifth day the Indian fell crazy, and, leaning over the side of the boat in a manner that nearly overcame him, he drank the salt water greedily, as a sheep would, with his mouth upon it, which brought on a black vomit, and toward the morning he died. Not until the evening of the sixth day I rescued by a small schooner from Pernambuco to Portsmouth, blown by the gale that had wrecked the Elizabeth many miles out of her course, who, on sighting my boat, bore down and picked me up. That was on the 12th of September, as I was told—for I had lost all reckoning of time—and four days ago I arrived at Portsmouth. So this brings me to an end, gentlemen; and now will I state my motive in calling upon you."

He put his hand in his pocket, and held it there while he spoke.

"You, of course, remember that an Indian prince sailed as passenger in the Elizabeth?"

"Certainly."

"He was reported on board the ship to be possessed of very valuable jewels."

"We will give you the appraisement in figures—£170,000."

"I have explained to you that my fellow sufferer in the boat was one of the prince's attendants. The parcel he placed in my hands contained precious stones, which a jeweler in Portsmouth valued at £12,000."

"He must have stolen them when the ship was sinking," said Mr. Hunter, quickly.

"No doubt, and by so doing saved them. Here they are, in the wrapper in which they were handed to me."

Saying which, he placed the package on the table. Mr. Hunter took it up and opened it, and his partner drew close to him; and when the gems lay exposed, his eyes glinted in the light of them.

Splendid stones some of them were, truly; diamonds chiefly, with the lustrous red rubies intermixed, and here and there the mild shimmer of a pearl. It was hard to tell whether the gems had been extracted from settings or gathered loose as they were; but an ignorant eye might know their preciousness.

"Well, Mr. Shaw," said Mr. Hunter, placing the open map carefully on the table, with a gentle action of it toward Cuthbert, "these stones are unquestionably your property, and well may you hold them in compensation for the sufferings you have undergone."

"Well, sir, it comes to this: If they were not on that table they would be at the bottom of the sea."

"Quite so," from both partners.

"Now, gentlemen, you cannot tell me that the prince stole them?"

"That is beyond our power, certainly."

"Will you put yourselves in his place and receive the proposals I should make to him?"

"With pleasure; but, holding him dead, we will consider your proposal in reference to his heirs," said Mr. Hunter.

"That is as you please. Sixty-three thousand pounds is a jeweler's appraisement of these stones. He would have found me the money. I ask ten thousand for restoring them."

"Plainly, Mr. Shaw, your Portsmouth jeweler taught you no lesson," said Mr. Hunter; and the other partner arched his eyebrows.

"Be open with me, gentlemen."

"Why, sir, we consider your request a very modest one."

"Then what I will ask you to do is this: Give me a letter stating that you hold these stones for me; get them appraised at your convenience. I will write to you in the meanwhile, giving you my address, and you will then send me bank post bills to cover the sum I ask."

The letter was written, the number of stones specified, and within the space of twenty minutes Cuthbert had left the office.

Both parties shook him cordially by the hand, and Mr. Hunter attended him, bareheaded, to the door.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## CUTHBERT.

Bronzed by the sun and thin in the face. But emaciation was the only change in him.

And it was a change to mar nothing of his beauty, which, because of the ingrained expression of pensive thought, such as a man might wear in whose heart sorrow languishes but will not die, was of a nobler and truer type than what it had been in the lighter months before.

When a man lives a bitter lifetime in a short while his face will be a mirror to reflect the violent compression of experience.

By the earnest, plaintive gaze of the eye, by the habitual fixity of the mouth, by the austere resolution of feature, Cuthbert ex-

plained to the saddest sight the narrowness of his ordeal, though its nature remained his secret.

But to this distinctive expression which his face had taken—stamp of lonely contemplation, by unutterable longings, by helpless chafing, by many fits of mental agony, by hope fallen sick and spiritless, by such things which do really and truly of this life make a hell without participation of conscience, as there are sufferers to swear—was superadded, at this time, as he walked through busy thoroughfares, a painful anxiety so acute as to fix upon his heart the shadow of physical torment.

With quick steps he pressed forward glancing on his passage at every clock, until he had crossed Blackfriars bridge, and arrived at the famous hostelry which, in these days, was the starting point for the coaches to that part of the coast where Greytown lay.

Here was the coach drawn up, and passengers clambering to their places, and after five minutes of fog had lost the way turned here a sight.

There was room and to spare, happily; but no time for the hot drink which the rest of the travelers had stowed under their small clothes.

Vapor was still in the sky to darken it and a leaden dullness on the massive city, but when the horses' heads were down and the wheels spinning the sky grew light and fold after fold of fog peeled off until the blue heaven floated clear, and then the tune of the wind grew merry.

This coach was the "Rattler," and famous for good runs. At every stage did it halt as nimbly as a train at stations do now, and for a careless heart the passing was as glorious journey to make. November's yellow light upon the land, upon the hills, a full toned coloring that kept distant the blue of the sky, between the ridges masses of shadow, the brown of loam and the dwelling of sunshine on green.

At eight of the evening the coach swung through the streets of a half-way city of the road, where some relinquished the roof for an inn fire and a bed. But Cuthbert kept his place, so that faithfully at the hour of twelve, by the deep voiced city clock, the coach arrived at that ancient place whence diverged the road to Greytown, and here Cuthbert quitted the vehicle.

The suggestion of a bed seemed like a landlord's mocking of a restless spirit, yet to a bed in the Old Bell inn he betook himself, laying a few commands upon the host that a post-lace should be ready for him by six. Even an hour's sleep could do him no injury, and this he got, which relieved the pains of his head from the fullness of the blood poured into them by intense mental anxiety, and toned the heart into a softer beating, so that when he was aroused he was better prepared for the end of his journey.

The distance to Greytown was twenty-one miles, and this the post horses could run, with one halt for a bait. At nine o'clock the chaise wheeled took the steepest of the High street.

In Greytown at last! And as in the High street he stood, the smooth sea stretching its gray luster to the sky from under the fronting houses, and the keen wind whitening the roadway—unnoticed, for the cold, by the few persons abroad, who hurried past, hugging themselves in folds of frieze—a passionate fear came upon him and held him to the pavement.

For right in his sight, looking now through the tangle of creeps, was the shipwright's wooden house; and that it might be a desolate place for the want of his wife, and a tomb for the echoes of memory only to sound in, was a dread of the awful kind that repels the heart with horror from the determination of it.

He took courage presently and went forward slowly, with his eyes fixed upon the house, until he was at the gate of it, and then he walked quietly to the door. He knocked and fell back a pace, that every window might be visible to him; and when he stood, looking first here and then there, the door was opened, and a respectfully dressed woman stood forth.

He could barely speak for the constriction in his throat, and in a quite faint voice asked if Mrs. Strangfield was within.

"Oh, dear no, sir. Mrs. Strangfield has been gone these three months," answered the woman, looking at him with surprise.

"Where?"

"Why, to a house in Winston. Do not you know her husband to deal, and the business sold to Mr. McAndrew?"

"They were friends of mine, and I am just returned from a long journey." And in a wild, quick way, like a cry overlapping decision, he said: "And what of her daughter?"

"Mrs. Shaw lives along with her mother. Her husband be dead too, ye know."

"She lives with her mother, and is well, I hope," he said, the flush brought to his face by the violence his question did him yielding to a deadly white.

"Quite well, I believe, sir. She's never in Greytown. They say she's known a deal of sorrow, and there's some shame in it that keeps her in hiding. Poor heart! A sweeter woman there is not; truly there is not."

She looked at him hard as she said this, the gaze growing keener and keener, the eyebrows lifting to it, and something like an expression of consternation coming into her face.

"I am Mr. Shaw," he said, anticipating the question that was already parting her lips.

"You—an! she thinks ye dead!" the woman shrieked.

With a toss of the hands he turned his head to look up the High street.

"Is it known," he said, confronting her, "that I was impressed in error by a gang of sailors? What did my father think? Do you know him?"

"Dr. Shaw, of the school house? Well by name, sir. Ye know, of course, that he be well, and is giving up teaching? A man hath come from some city if the north to buy the school from him—so I heard but a week since," said the woman, so fascinated, not solely by the romance of Cuthbert's return, but by the beauty of his face, that she could not lift her eyes from him.

"Is it known that I was impressed?" he asked again.

"I cannot tell ye for sure, sir. Some talk there was, I think; but them as it went among were but little known to me. And before my husband bought this business we lived at the white house, away down by Callow bay, which kept me out of gossip."

"Is Mr. Franklin alive or, where can I hire a coach?"

"Oh, Mr. Franklin is nicely, sir. Will ye not come in and sit down? And my girl shall fetch you a coach as quick as Iver if I come for thee."

He thanked her for her offer and entered the little parlor, never before beheld by him and was unfamiliar to us, now that the

quaint furniture on the staircase was gone and the simple old sea pieces.

He breathed quickly as he stood alone looking around him. This had been his darling's home! Through the window, in which Mr. McAndrew had let clear glass, he saw the old bay tree and the shrubbery and green stuff, amid which he used to slip his letters to his sweetheart after dark, appointing meetings for the morrow. The walls around him had echoed to her voice. Her foot had trodden the ground on which he stood. Yonder was the scene of street and market place which her small eyes had swept again and again that night when she waited for him to come and tell her father that she was his wife.

Mrs. McAndrew returned with a tray of wine and biscuit, and pulled a chair to the table that he should sit.

"I'm all of a tremble with astonishment, sir, truly. 'Tis the wonderfulness that ye should be there looking at me, and your pretty wife thinking herself a widow, now five miles away. Ye sent the girl for a carriage, ye'll have patience for five minutes, sir; and if this wife's not to your relish, I can draw a proper head of beer."

He seated himself, looking vacantly at the woman under his lowering brow.

"You cannot tell me that my wife knew that I was carried away to sea by a press gang?" he said presently.

"I can't own as I've heard say she knew it, sir. But I can tell you that some trouble came upon the sweetheart after ye were missing; her father was cruel, and that she was married he would not believe. That's what were said. Then afterward it were proved by Dr. Shaw she was your wife, sir. And that broke her father's heart, they said. One thing I reckon sure, however wrong be else I say, your wife ran away from Greytown for the shame that evil thinking gossip put upon her; and her mother, as she now lives with, told me herself that her reason for selling the business was because Mrs. Shaw had vowed never to come to Greytown again after she had kissed her father, lying dead on his bed for grief."

"May God forgive them all for wronging her! Poor little one! Could her father look at her and doubt her? Oh, madam, the carriage is a long while coming. This delay is a heavy trial to me!"

He went quickly from his chair to the window, where he stood a while, tapping the ground with his foot.

"How did my father treat her, do you know?" he asked.

"Why, a very honorable, I believe, from all reports. An old Mrs. Mead, whom some call 'mother,' was telling me a while back that your father asked Mrs. Shaw to go and live with him, promising to pack the boys home and give up the trade if she'd come. But your lady had a proper spirit, and Mrs. Mead, who loves her, said: 'How should she say with the old man as doubted her honor once? Though I'll own I answered her, that, at things considering, seeing your lady could not prove her marriage, as 'twas said, and that you were not by, it was not what you might call unreasonable for Dr. Shaw to doubt her.'"

"Not prove her marriage?"

He dropped his head and swung himself to the window, exclaiming under his breath:

"That was my fear, always."

"Well, sir," continued Mrs. Mead, "ye see, according to Mrs. Mead, it were this: Ye had charge of the marriage paper, and the mistress could not remember the name of the church in London. As how should she, if it were never told her? Once in all my life was I in London, and dazed was I by the noise, to be sure—in some streets it was like a ball roaring—and though my cousin, who is a London man, showed me a score of churches, and named 'em, too, clear in my hearing, not if you was to say here be a hundred pounds for it, I could not give the name of one."

But before she could make an end the lackey cough came rumping to the gate, with the maid inside it. Thanking her for her civility and information, and learning from her that "Mistress Strangfield lives," Cuthbert shook Mrs. McAndrew's hand, jumped into the coach, and was driven off.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

## HUSBAND AND WIFE.

It was a bright day, but the wind very keen, and the country white-looking for it, though there was no frost. From side to side Cuthbert's eyes roamed as the coach rattled him up the High street, but no familiar face he encountered. Yet one there was: an old boatman, who stood sucking a pipe at the door of an ale house. Always when Cuthbert went fishing, this was the man who had rowed him out to sea. He was past in a moment, and out of the High street rolled the coach on to the level country road.

And now, by changing his seat, might Cuthbert have caught a glimpse on his right hand, of the roof and chimney pots of Greytown school. But he did not change his seat, nor turn his head, nor give his father a thought. That his father was well was news to satisfy to silence the faint faint instinct that stirred in him. Why, it was his own foolish silence and the trick of a secret marriage that had brought the shame of scandal upon his wife; but, pricked by memory of the cold restraint that had kept him a boy when he was a man, he would have been as glad to reveal all his own and Jenny's sorrow to his father.

With his arms folded tightly over his breast, and all his heart given to violent strife with disarming emotion, and the terror of great love, wrought by expectation and hope to the extreme point where other passions begin, Cuthbert was carried a sharp trot along the road, and over the ruts which the cold had congealed into from past the brown land of fields and leafless hedge-rows, where flocks of birds perched without flutter, and the steam from the horse's nostrils drove out from either side its coach like throbs of an escape pipe under two hammering of a cylinder.

At last came up a gray stone front, with green ivy flourishing upon it, and the wheels rang out a multiplied echo.

Cuthbert called to the man to stop.

"This is Winston?"

"Ay, sir."

"I'll get out here."

He alighted with his traveling bag, and put money into the driver's hand, which set the fellow groping for change, until he found the pence upon walking away.

A man was standing at the door of the Greyhound Inn. He touched his cap to Cuthbert, thinking him a customer for Sally, for this was Mr. Walker.

"Will you please direct me to Mrs. Strangfield's house?" said Cuthbert.

"You can see him from here, sir. Come where I stand. There's him with the top window built out. I reckon the old lady's seen company to-day," exclaimed Mr. Walker.

"The house?" inquired Cuthbert, quickly.

"Well, the little schoolmaster from Greytown's there, and then there's yourself, master. One and another two, that's company for Winston. An' if it wasn't for my garden stoof the Lord help my landlord!"

"Is Mrs. Shaw there?"

"Ay, day an' night," answered Mr. Walker, taking a close look at the speaker at this.

Cuthbert noticed the glance, and went forward.

The house stood back from the lane, with a space of twenty feet or so of garden before it. A big and pretty country cottage, with the shell compass of porch and eaves, and bay windows trellising upon the oval plot of grass.

When he was at the gate of it the hammering of his heart confused his head, and for some moments he stood unable to advance, hidden by the railing and impenetrable tangle of evergreen within.

Courage came to him then, and with a swing of the body he passed through the gate and struck the door.

It was opened by Mrs. Strangfield herself. He knew her instantly, and she him. But wonderful it was to behold in her face the stupefaction of surprise, yielding to incredulity and fear, then to prodigious doubt, then to a light of wild rapture.

In a breathless voice: "Cuthbert! Shaw! O, Jenny! O, my darling! It is well with thee at last!" and her hands fell upon his arm, and she drew him in.

"Where is she?" he exclaimed, lowering his voice to a whisper. "Beet! the news to her gently. She thinks me dead, I hear. Is that room empty? Hush! I think I hear her."

He drew a fierce, short breath, and on his toes stole into a room on the left of the hall, beckoning to Mrs. Strangfield to follow him. The poor woman closed the door, and with her back against it stared at him as though the ideas his presence gave her were not to be mastered.

"Is she well—quite well?" he asked.

"Yes, Mr. Shaw, she is well. Dear heart! how wonderful to see thee! Ay, is she well. But, pretty dear one, God knows she has suffered for thee! Truly she thinks you dead! Were you not in a ship that was sunk? Alack! but a minute ago you were drowned, and now you are here! Oh, my head! my head! Why, who is Jenny with you, but thy very own father! Often dost he come to see his daughter—for that she is now to him, and so he terms her, and truly loves her. Oh, Mr. Shaw, what will she say to hear of you?"

Her excitement was past weeping. She was distracted by the sight of him, and could not yet believe her senses.

"Mrs. Strangfield, pray go to her at once, and tell her I am here. Go, I beseech you, I cannot endure delay."

And saying this he went to the door which she drew away, and held it open as she passed out.

Now, in the adjacent room, top of the house, and his first doorway upon his breast, in contrast with the light from the grate, sat Dr. Shaw, in a hand, coiled nursing his finger in an arm chair. Facing him sat Jenny, mourning, her pale loveliness taking from dejection and the somberness of her apparel a fine and unapproachable delicacy.

Her hands were upon her lips, and her head drooping, and in that pose she listened to Dr. Shaw, who was explaining to her the offer he had that morning received for the transfer of his school.

It was easy to see from the manner in which he addressed her, and the expression in the eyes that he bent on her, that she had made her way to his heart, and was, indeed, to his soul what he named her with his bride-daughter.

Otherwise it was not in nature that it should have been so. He was a lonely old man now, for when his calling held no more relief; quite friendless in Greytown, with an ever-present ache in his heart which his iron face might dissemble, but which cruel his conduct.

This had brought him to the tender old woman whose honor he had once rudely doubted; and she, for the love she bore his son, had given him her love, and he had no happiness away from her.

Thus they sat, and he was telling her that he should accept the offer made him, when Mrs. Strangfield came in.

Jenny turned in her chair to look at her.

"Mother!" she cried, jumping up, "what is it—who has come? Is it bad news? You are ill?"

"Oh, Jenny! Oh, Dr. Shaw! be seated, dear heart!" exclaimed the poor woman, involuntarily wringing her hands in her desperation; for the news she had to deliver was like a lead heaped upon her back, above her power to support, and she reeled and trembled under it. "Something most wonderful—oh, how shall I tell it you!—something God hath done to make us merry! Oh, my darling, come to me!"

She held out her hands; but Jenny, leaning on the back of her chair, stood motionlessly surveying her, and the blood came and went in her face like the shadow of clouds on moonlight land.

"Mother," she said, in a deep whisper, "speak! What hath God done for us?"

The doctor had left his arm chair, and was peering with a pale face at Mrs. Strangfield.

"Is it—is it Cuthbert?" he said.

"Ay, as the Lord is just, he is here! Jenny, he is here!" the mother shrieked.

The girl stared at her mother with eyes that looked beyond her. She moved, but fell back again with her hand upon the chair, and turned her eyes upon the doctor, and then gave a wild, hysterical cry.

"She hath a brave heart, and will meet him bravely!" wailed poor Mrs. Strangfield; and opening the door, she cried, "Mr. Shaw, come to your wife—she is waiting for thee."

Cuthbert crossed the hall, and stood at the open door. Eyes for his wife only had he. Their glances met, and with the gladdest, maddest cry that ever rung from a woman's lips, she fell to him.

Dr. Shaw felt, with his face in his hands upon the table, and wept.

Of all violent shocks, sudden joy is the hardest to bear. Great grief, dreadful calamity, oppression, tragical and crushing mercifully will make stone of the heart; it turns upon the joy made the heart living, and sore and tender, and its blow may well kill.

The wonder of love was in Jenny's action; the quick cries, the passionate clinging, the sudden release, the mad and laughing of the glorious illumination of conviction—these were hers.

"Will you please direct me to Mrs. Strangfield's house?" said Cuthbert.

"You can see him from here, sir. Come where I stand. There's him with the top window built out. I reckon the old lady's seen company to-day," exclaimed Mr. Walker.

"The house?" inquired Cuthbert, quickly.



The wonder of love was in Jenny's action.

Pitiously sobbed Mrs. Strangfield, blushed with restless sobs, making little pinches at her daughter, as if to start the excesses of her discomposure of blood, and a kind of silence fell, and the wife, with more of a consciousness upon her, lay in her mother's arms—powerful and beautiful and sad.

"Cuthbert," cried Dr. Shaw, suddenly looking his face from his hands, "is it not my turn?"

"Kiss him, my darling one—kiss him," Jenny said, and stood firm to ease his separation, and "He loves me as thy wife, and—no, mother! how good is Almyra's God!"

Father and son met in one embrace, but there was sadness in the sight of the old man's trembling, the passionate play of feature which the pride of Satan could not have restrained until the mere emotion of natural emotion; and when their arms fell to their sides, the doctor turned to a chair, and dropped upon his knees before it and said:

"Master, as Thou dost teach, so now I say, giving thanks: For that my son is ever with me, and all that I have is his, it is meet that we should make merry and be glad, for my son was dead and is alive again, and was lost, and is found."

And so saying he arose, and there was tranquility and joy in his face.

Such a meeting as this makes amends; and the story of sufferings endured and joy delayed, and the tears and bitter conviction arising, shall be told with kisses and smiles and sighs.

Cuthbert shall relate how he surprised her in his father's study, and how he found in the deeper beauties of his father's eyes.

The doctor shall tell his story. The mother hers.

And, over and over again, the wife her story, chiming for her one old friend, the ancient gossip Moll, the affection and the gentleness of her husband, and a more shining tribute of his respect, with—as who could be told—while the darkness of the November afternoon gathers around, and the shadows sweep in the play, and the soft glow of winter holds the world pale and still.

## THE END.

A man in New York has the distinction of a tooth in his nose. He is now ready for museum orders.

The man who persists in remaining single is free economical by half.—Burlington Free Press.

A Vermont school boy, who was asked what was the longest day in the year, promptly answered "Sunday."

It is said that the fat from wild ducks not only makes leather pliable but thoroughly water-proof.

"You hired me," said the laboring man, "and now I want you to higher my wages."—Philadelphia Call.

## Trichina Found in Wild Swine.

The discovery has recently been made at Osnabrück, Germany, that even wild hares are not free from trichina. It is the first case of the kind officially verified and steps are being taken at once to extend the inspection.—Chicago Herald.

## The Time May Yet Come.

The Popular Science News asserts that the average length of life is constantly increasing, and the time may yet come when persons 100 years old will exist in more currency than one 80 years old at the present time.

## The Hens.



## NORTH WEST ITEMS.

On the 25th the municipality of Shoal Lake will vote on a By-law granting a bonus of \$5,000 in aid of a grist mill.

The assessment of the town of Birtle, as really revised, is \$128,000. The rate for all purposes, including interest and sinking fund on debentures, is 1 1/2 cents on the dollar.

Under the new Act, which gives the necessary power, a joint stock company has been formed at Birtle for the purpose of building a grain warehouse. Most of the stock is already taken.

A somewhat novel bridge spans the Souris at Melfort. The stream was formerly crossed by a saw. The low water has stopped the navigation and the saw is now placed in the middle of the river and approaches made on each side, the whole serving as a bridge.

Mr. W. E. Belcher, the new freight agent in charge, was entertained at the Lorne House, Portage la Prairie, on Wednesday evening by the citizens of the town. Mr. George Craig occupied the chair. An address bearing testimony to the appreciation in which Mr. Belcher was held was read and duly responded to. The usual toasts were given and responded to. The C.P.R. employees at the Portage presented Mr. Belcher with a silver-headed cane. Free Press.

Oct. 23.—The following appears in the Canada Gazette: Notice by the Minister of the Interior that certain lands in Manitoba and the Northwest have been withdrawn from sale and settlement and transferred to school lands in lieu of school lands to be granted previous to survey. The Minister of Agriculture gives notice that the scale of fees for inspection of horses entering Manitoba and the provincial districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta is as follows: One horse to five, \$1 each; 5 to 10, \$5.50; over 10 to 20, \$12.50; over 20 to 30, \$15; over 30 to 50, \$20. Any number over 50, 25 cents each; but the fees are not to be less than \$30.

The other day, in 6-13, about fifty miles east of Brandon, in the Icelandic settlement, a whole herd of cattle and sheep were destroyed by a prairie fire, in all about 30 animals perished. The herd was in the long grass of the express valley when the fire approached. The men who attended the beasts escaped by running through the flames. The cattle unfortunately ran before the fire until overtaken, the animals which did not perish immediately were so burned that they had to be killed. It will be noticed that want of thought and lack of wisdom is the cause of almost every evil which affects the people of this country. We know well the ground where this disaster occurred. The valley is about four miles wide and the grass amazingly high; why any one should be so thoughtless as to permit cattle and sheep to wander in such a place at such a time is incomprehensible.

Louis Beauchemin, a French Canadian, who has resided at St. Albert, near Edmonton, N.W.T., for nearly sixteen years, arrived in town to-day. He undertook the long journey in order to interview the Hon. Mr. White, Minister of the interior, regarding his property, the title of which is disputed. He is as young as a berry, and has not seen civilization for many years. He was a scout during the campaign, and carried messages and despatches through the Indian country at great risk to himself. On one occasion while going to Fort Pitt to Victoria, he was chased by the Indians. He had a narrow escape, he succeeded in shooting and scalping an Indian. Mr. Beauchemin, who approves of the methods of warfare adopted by the red men, was a ghastly trophy. It consists of a fragment of the scalplock, which displays a portion of the dried up flesh of the unfortunate man. The hair is about a foot long, and is taken through the clasp of the Northwest red medal. The scout also wears a small silver medal presented to him for special bravery by Lieut. Col. Oumet, of the 65th Battalion, Ottawa Journal.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis Passenger Association meeting in St. Paul recently, discussed the matter. The bill was opened by the Manitoba asking that a rate of \$5 for second class, \$55 for limited first, and \$35 for second class tickets to Vancouver, Seattle, Port Townsend and Olympia be put in the rate sheet. To this the Northern Pacific objected, and according to the rules of organization one objection prevents the vote. The Manitoba then said, through its representative, that they objected to the rates already in the sheet, and had not been asked to be taken out without a unanimous vote, and such a thing was impossible, but they claimed did not prevent the Manitoba from making any rate it pleased. On this point was quite the squabble, and General Manager Agent Warren became very much heated, but there was an evident tendency on the part of those present at the meeting to support the Manitoba. The other lines seem to think that the Manitoba ought to be opposed, and it is not clear that a threat was made to consult with them if the proposed course was followed. Minneapolis Tribune.

It is now well known that the Northwest Central this season, has decided that the Clemen syndicate has been in this decision owing to the various conditions certain parties proposed to file, and that amendment will be sought on the ground, making the clause relating to the "for actual work done, and material provided." This will dispose of all legal claims.

The mounted police department state that the quarters at Battleford for the accommodation of 200 men, will be completed by the water. The construction of barracks at Regina will be hurried forward. The new Albert barracks will be built next year, and temporary quarters will in the meantime be used.

The C.P.R. authorities have received advice from Yokohama that the "Freida" has been secured and chartered for the Moose with a cargo of tea. This makes the seventh steamship so far this season. The "Freida" sailed on the 13 from Yokohama with 15,000 packages of tea for Port Moody. A charter has been applied for by a company called the Winnipeg St. Boniface & Co. Ry. Co., in which is found the name of W. R. Baker, of the M. & N. W. Ry., who is construction of the railroad to the international boundary from Winnipeg.

An accident occurred yesterday morning about five o'clock at the end of the track on the Saskatchewan and Western Railroad near Rapid City. The construction train was taking material, and after passing Ralston's, where the grade descends, the wheel began to slip on the rails, and although every effort was made to lessen the speed of the train by applying the brakes and reversing the engine they were futile, and a collision took place which drove three cars off the end of the track, the truck of one going down into the bed of the river while the other end of the car remained on the grade. Fortunately no lives were lost, there being only one man slightly injured. It was at first rumored that Mr. J. H. Smythe, C. E., was drowned, but he has since turned up alive and well. W. H. Grant, of D.H. Mann & Co., was determined to do all he could to avert the accident, staying with the engine to the last, and it was owing to his fortitude and presence of mind that greater damage was not done. A wrecking train was immediately sent to the scene, and the disabled cars got out of the way. Tracklaying is being pushed rapidly ahead, and may possibly be out to Rapid City to-night or to-morrow at the latest.

The M. & N. W. Ry. Co. is out with circulars advocating the frequent changing of seed wheat as tending to produce the best results. In evidence of its sincerity the company offers to deliver at the different stations along the line seed wheat to farmers at its actual cost to the company, and there is no doubt many of the farmers will take advantage of their offer.

Provincial constable McGowan, and the government analyst, Mr. Wright, were at Birtle looking after a man named Huston, who was suspected of illegally selling liquor. The letter made himself scarce and evaded the clutches of the law. The officers are now in Minnedosa looking after another suspected party. This one they hope to capture, but it is not probable they will.

A railroad had his hand split open on Saturday last by the wheel of a car running on it. It was attended to by Dr. Roche, and the man went on to the end of the track near Rapid City.

A grant of \$400 has been given for the improvement of the road into the Swedish settlement, and a number of contracts have been let to the settlers for the work.

Prairie college, near Rapid City, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last week. It was supposed to have caught by some means from a prairie fire. There is no other way of accounting for it as the building was unoccupied.

On the return of Dr. Harrison, Minister of Agriculture, to Winnipeg, from the Northwest portion of the province last week, steps were immediately taken by his department for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the losses which have been sustained by prairie fires in different portions of the province. A circular has been sent out to the Reeves of the various municipalities asking them to ascertain through members of their respective councils full particulars as to the losses sustained by individuals, and to send in such information to the department. A series of questions are asked as to these losses which will no doubt elicit sufficient information to enable the government to decide what aid it may be necessary to extend. This prompt action on the part of the government will no doubt meet with very general favor.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

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JAMES PAISLEY.

Thoroughbred Durham  
Short-Horn Bull  
FOR SALE.

He is one of the best bred in the country, five years old, very quiet and his stock giving the best of satisfaction. He will be at Tristram's Tractor's stable, and on the show ground during the Brandon Fair. Will be sold cheap.

THOMAS J. MCGILL,  
Carleton P. O.

NEW LUMBER YARD  
P. L. MITCHELL

Des to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened out a Lumber Yard.

Cor. Rosser Av. & 7th St.

where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Dry Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Windows, Building Paper, etc.

Having ten years experience in the building business, I can furnish bills of quantities and estimates free.

P. L. MITCHELL

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

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ISAAC M. RIESBERRY

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400 NOW READY

which must be sold. To farmers and others we offer

—CHEAPEST—AND—BEST—

pumps on the market. Attention given to deep wells. A liberal commission given to agents in the country. Ship.

NINTH-ST.,

Between Princess and Centre Aves.

L.O.L. No. 1531  
Meets in their Hall Plum Creek every Tuesday on or before full moon.  
Visiting Brothers Cordially Invited  
J. YOUNG, W. M.  
E. REID, Secretary.

For Sale.

A QUARTER SECTION OF LAND situated within 5 miles of Brandon being N. W. quarter of s. 6 tp. 10 rge. 19 west. The land is first-class with about 30 acres cultivated. With good water, and within one mile of a School and Church, in a good neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of

DALY & COLDWELL,  
Brandon.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH LEMAY, Station D New York City.

UP YOUR

PUMPS

FROM

W. H. McIntyre,

Brandon, Man., and save money, as I do not peddle my pumps at less than those who do. Deep well pumps worked on a new principle, which has no equal.

All kinds of pumps repaired, no matter of what make.

A liberal discount to agents who buy one-half dozen at a time.

SHOP ON PACIFIC AVENUE  
Opposite C. P. R. Freight Shed, Brandon.  
W. H. MCINTYRE, Proprietor.

G. & D. CASSELLS,

Bakers and Confectioners,

ROSSER AVE.

BRANDON.

The Best in the Market Always on hand at the Lowest Prices.

Ask Your Druggist for

DR. BELL'S

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

FOR

Weak, Nervous and Debilitated Men.

A Prompt, Positive and Permanent Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Premature Decay, and all Urinary Troubles, no matter how induced, or of how long standing. It restores to perfect health the YOUNG, MIDDLE AGED, and OLD. This SPECIFIC is reliable, has never failed, or ever will fail, to CURE SPEEDILY and THOROUGHLY, every case when used as directed, and the advice given is strictly adhered to. It is convenient in form, pleasant to take, and does not interfere with business pursuits. Endorsed by thousands who have used it. Be sure you obtain Dr. Bell's Medical Discovery, and take no other. Your druggist will order it for you if not on sale, or by mail on receipt of

Price, One Dollar.

Where to Five packages will cure obstinate cases that have resisted every other form of treatment. Prepared only by

The Bell Medicine Co.,  
817 & 819 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware

STOVES

AND

TINWARE

CORNER 7th and

ROSSER AVENUE

To All Who Intend Building

WE draw your special attention to the new factory that has been fitted up, with a complete set of Woodworking Machinery. We are now prepared to promptly fill all orders on the shortest notice.

We will constantly keep on hand a stock of Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, Turnings, Scroll Sawing & Brackets made to Order.

Don't forget the place—South of Rosser Ave., Tenth Street.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, we are,

FORBES & STEWART.

## CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND

is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c.

Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.

FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

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## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1886.

## ARE THEY CONSERVATIVES?

During the week the electors of Brandon county have had a visit from the most prominent politicians of the province, and still we venture the opinion they are not all satisfied. As the public have had flashes and rebuffs of the charges against the government, we do not consider reports of the speeches necessary—the public have already read all there was to be heard at the meetings held at Elton, Alexander, Brandon and Plum Creek.

We have heard nothing from the lips of Mr. Greenway to satisfy any one who looks for suggestions that he and his colleagues, making the charges against the government, are the representatives to whom the responsibilities of office ought to be trusted. In short, a knowledge of the way in which Mr. Greenway sold his party in Ontario, and the way in which he pocketed, without services rendered, no seasonal allowance and mileage in 1880—the only money it was in his power to grasp, is ample assurance he is not the man in whom implicit confidence should be reposed. But he does not detract in the slightest from the gravity of his charges. Here is where partisans make a serious mistake: they claim that because they cannot repose confidence in their opponents, they should pay no attention to what their opponents may say. This is not as it should be. Truths are truths, no matter by whom uttered. If his Salianic Majesty were to say there was a being of superior power to himself, when we know this to be a fact, we should take it as such, no matter what the character of the testator.

In the present contest it is not Messrs. Greenway & Co. who are on trial, it is Mr. Norquay and his colleagues, and the question is their record of a character to entitle them to the renewed confidence of the people. We contend it is not, and the explanations made by Messrs. Norquay and Hamilton, in their recent visit, to our mind, is ample evidence of this. We find hundreds in the country, who are of our way of thinking on this score, but they say the defeat of Mr. Norquay means the election of Mr. Greenway, but this is not necessarily the case. If Mr. Norquay is the conservative he credits himself with being, it is his duty to relieve his party from this dilemma, from their attachment to his kiths when he has the confidence of neither the country nor the people with him. Besides he could reconstruct a Cabinet that would adopt a policy suitable to the people, or even if compelled to resign, he could recommend, as his successor, a colleague, as did Sandfield Macdonald, in 1864, in the person of Ferguson Blair, and in this way meet the emergencies of the situation. There are others again who say Mr. Norquay would not himself be an unacceptable statement if he only had capable men with him. And who is responsible for this state of affairs? No one but Mr. Norquay himself. He alone has the choice of his colleagues, and if they are not suitable men he is responsible for their unsuitability.

Mr. Norquay has great faith in the political cry. He knows the Conservative party has done wonders for Canada; he knows it has done much for Manitoba; he believes the Conservative element is in the ascendant in the province, and hence he raises the cry, believing a clinging on to its skirts will be sufficient to retain his government in power. This is disconcerting to the Norquay Government, and the Conservative party that is on its trial, and the issue ought to be fought on its merits.

It was proved by Mr. Cliffe, at the Elton meeting, in the presence of the Attorney general, that he [Mr. Hamilton] had been a Grit, promoting Grit interests, in every way possible, down as late as eight years ago, and no attempt was made to deny it. It was proved by the same gentleman, that as late as 1882, Mr. C. P. Brown declared himself a "Liberal," at Gladstone, and it was also proved by the same that in 1878 Mr. Norquay himself tried to defeat the Conservative candidate in Marquette, by Mr. Luxton, of the Free Press. Mr. Norquay made an attempt to deny it by a subterfuge more contemptible than the act itself; and at the Brandon meeting he acknowledged the truth of the charge as to the support of Mr. Luxton, but he said it was because Luxton supported him, and there were no politics in the country. Luxton supported him in provincial elections, when there were no politics, but where is the man who will say there were no politics in the Commons that year, when the effort was to defeat the McKenzie Government by the National policy. In that contest Mr. Norquay defended the water-stretch railway of the McKenzie Government, which, if carried out would have been the ruin of the province, instead of the making of the Northwest. To those people who think the railway policy of the present Government has done much for Manitoba, we beg to say Mr. Norquay, in the election of that year, did his best to defeat it. Was that the act of a Conservative? or was it simply the act of a man who wanted to go with the dominant party, that he himself might secure personal favors?

When Greenway charged him with refusing to account for the expenditure of \$2,800 he took with him on one of his trips to Ottawa, his reply was "he was one of the boys, and he used the money to grease the wheels."

When our readers fully understand that on

such a visit he had no business dealings with any one other than the Dominion Cabinet, the only inference is that he took the money to bribe Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues to do their duty to this Province. Does any one believe this? Does any one believe that anyone possessing the essentials of a sound Conservative, would leave such an inference possible? The answer emphatically is "No." The more reasonable inference is that Mr. Norquay took the money to grease his own pocket. When the Grits took office in Ontario in 1871, the first thing they did was to add an extra Cabinet seat, and the Conservatives one and all declared it an unnecessary expense. The reply was that Mr. Blake would occupy it without portfolio, and there would not be any extra expense. As soon as Blake vacated, the seat was taken by another minister at \$4,000 a year, with deputies, clerks, &c. The Conservatives protested against this, but all to no purpose. Mr. Norquay now does exactly what Mr. Blake did then, in adding a sixth wheel, and the Conservatives of this Province are asked to stultify the acts of their Ontario brethren, and call this a Conservative principle, because a political nondescript chooses. We might in this way write whole pages of the paper, showing the record of the Manitoba premier, to be at variance with Conservative principles, but the effort would only be wasted in certain quarters. The great body of the people, however, will fully understand our meaning. If a painter paints a piece of pine the color of mahogany, it does not make mahogany out of it, and for the same reason painting Norquay & Co., does not make Conservatives out of them.

G. W. McMullen, the man who assisted in the stealing of Sir Hugh Allan's private correspondence, and gave it to L. S. Huntington, to enable him to raise the Pacific scandal cry proposed to lecture in Prince Edward County on Annexation, and was rotten "egged". The Grits ought to feel proud of some of their champions.

At the Elton meeting Mr. W. A. McDonald said that as Mr. Norquay was a native of this country no one could understand its wants if he did not. If nativity is the first essential of a premier, or if it gives him a prestige over all others, we presume Crowfoot, Three Bulls, or some of the rest of that fraternity ought to be next called on for Manitoba's premiership.

Mr. Smart declares that as a politician he is altogether independent of Greenway, and if elected he will use his own judgment as to how far he will follow Greenway. Mr. Winters, too, says he is no special admirer of Mr. Norquay, and if elected he will use his own judgment as to how far he will follow Norquay. Mr. Smart again declares Mr. Winters must be an ardent follower of Mr. Norquay because he or some of his friends invited the premier to hold meetings in the constituency, and at the same time he (Mr. Smart) invited Mr. Greenway to attend these meetings. There ought to be more consistency than this in political aspirants.

The Hon. O. Mowat, premier of Ontario, telegraphs Mr. Mercier, of Quebec, congratulating him on the recent Liberal "victory" in that province. This is nice in view of the fact. The annexed extract from the Montreal Witness, a paper of decidedly Reform leanings, ought to open the eyes of Grits wherever found, if anything will.

"The Liberal journals of Ontario are claiming the result of the election in this province as a Liberal victory—a victory over the governments which perpetrated the North Shore Railway and Jamieson Land-Swap villainies. This is a great mistake. The victory is one for the Nationalists. The Liberals share it because the Rouges adopted the Nationalist programme. It was the 'Riel' and the 'National' cry which carried the province. The Ross-Tailon Government has been the most economical one which the province has had, with the exception of Mr. Joly's administration, and it has been defeated, together with its most honest and popular member, Mr. Tailon, simply because they refused to condemn the Dominion Government for the execution of Riel."

The Witness is right when it says the Regina Gallows won the Grit victory in Quebec.

Pat Murphy has tackled the elevator question again, and as Lord Dunsire would say he has succeeded in making a "jolly old ath" of himself. He says "if an elevator owner can run through one man's wheat for 1½ cents and make money on it, why can they not do it for all the buyers?" "They" is an excellent pronoun for "elevator owner". Where was Lindley Murray, the grammarian when Pat Murphy was born? It is often said that a half truth is a more dangerous fabrication than a whole whopper, and we believe it. What Pat says about the cent and a half is the case, but he should go further. He should have said that when this elevator owner charges 2½ cents, the rate includes everything from taking the wheat in to loading it on the cars, and in the instance where the lower rate is charged the party takes the grain from the elevator and puts it on the cars himself. Why does not Pat tell the whole truth? But Pat is brave, he says the courts he has taken on the elevator and other questions, has added largely to his subscribers. Very likely, when a man feeds falsehoods to parties to catch them, and more of the same diet to retain them when caught, he ought to succeed. Power to your elbow, Patrick, and old rye in your elevator.

W. J. Palmer, of Virden, feels very much annoyed because a large number of parties eligible to become voters remain off the voters' list of Dennis because of bungling some where and he "pales into" revising officer Judge Walker, and enumerator A. G. MacDougall in the Advance of that village. It appears the law calls for a notice five days before the court of Revision, to enable names to be considered at the court, and in the case of Dennis the lists were out but nine days before the court was held. Mr. Palmer then sets to work to abate both officials. Whether or not the judge had the power to adjourn the court to overcome the difficulty, we do not say. If he had the power, could have exercised it as well as not and refused it, his refusal was arbitrary, but on this score we are not in a position to speak. Mr. MacDougall, however, is absolved from all blame. The fact of the matter is, to build up a newspaper in Brandon, to advance the interests of the rotten crew at Winnipeg Mr. MacDougall was instructed to turn in the work to be printed at the tar factory, and it not having the facilities to do the work in the proper time, it was so delayed the space before the court of Revision was encroached on. Had the work been done when it should have been, and as it could have been, if it was left open to honorable competition, the residents of Dennis now without votes would have them. Gentlemen, blame the favoritism of the Norquay Government for the loss of your franchise, and nothing else.

The Free Press copies the following extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. A. McKenle, on nomination day, with a great deal of relish:

"The country has become thoroughly disgusted with the system of government that has prevailed since 1878. I have been told repeatedly, sometimes by friends or by people who were more or less friendly, that I committed a great mistake in 1878 in adhering too rigidly to my principles; that if I had adopted another course I could have kept the Reform party in power a few years longer. Such is not the feeling under which I conduct myself in public life. My notion of the duty of a public man is that he should maintain sound principles, to advocate them honestly and to trust to such principles working out a right solution."

When the hon. gentleman says "the country has become thoroughly disgusted with the system of government that has prevailed since 1878," he, of course, means the Grit portion of it, and that portion is always "disgusted" with being out of office. If the majority was disgusted in 1882, why did they not say so in the general elections of that year? The evidence went, in that campaign, to show the disgust of the country was at the nostrums held forth by the Grits to catch votes, and at which the electors, to any great extent, refused to bite.

There are but very few who question Mr. McKenle's honesty as an individual, but as he was, while in office, the premier, the country must hold him responsible for the acts of the government. He himself said he would elevate the standard of political morality, and he allowed his speaker, Mr. Anglin, to complete printing contracts with the government, just as Mr. LaRiviere does in Manitoba. He agreed to give \$50,000,000 more for the completion of the C.P.R. than the present government is giving, and when he could get no one to undertake the work even at that, he took up the "water stretch" system, which Mr. Norquay approved of by stamping for Mr. Luxton. He refused to assist the country by a suitable tariff, which his successors inaugurated with so much satisfaction to the Canadian public in general, and he allowed his colleagues to practice jobbery of the most glaring character, in every department. Although he may have possessed very acceptable principles himself, his colleagues had but little regard for their observance, and now a very large section of his Grit friends expect to climb into office again over the corpse of Louis Riel.

Life ain't so short; take time to come down to C. E. Miller's at Combs & Stewart's old stand and get his prices, before you buy—you will save some dollars.

## CANADA GAZETTE NOTICES.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—The following appears in to-day's issue of the Canada Gazette:—The Minister of Agriculture gives notice that the scale of fees for inspection of horses entering Manitoba and the provisional districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta is as follows: One horse to \$5; \$1 each; 5 to 10, \$7.50; over 10 to 20, \$12.50; over 20 to 30, \$13; over 30 to 50, \$20. Any number over 50, 26 cents each; but the fees are not to be less than \$20.

Notice is given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn from sale and settlement, and has reserved for school lands under the provisions of sub-section 22, Dominion lands act, 1879, all lands in Manitoba and the provisional territories in lieu of school lands found settled upon previous to the survey.

An order-in-council has been passed, declaring that duty eligible upon foreign spirits when taken into any duly licensed bonded manufactory, will be determined at and from October 2nd last, at 30 cents per proof gallon.

The Grand Trunk gives an amendment to its charter, enabling it to issue new securities at a lower rate of interest, with which to redeem those outstanding, and to dispose of lands now held in trust in their behalf.

The Northwest cattle company publish a by-law making the number of directors seven.

The statement of Dominion exports and imports for September shows the total to be \$9,193,677 and \$9,644,375 respectively. For the fiscal quarter ending September the total exports were \$28,263,883.

## JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

## GROCERIES,

## DRY GOODS,

## Boots and Shoes, etc

Corners Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA

## SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

## McCOLL'S LARDINE,

Pronounced on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCOLL BROS. &amp; CO.,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.  
THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

## THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 513 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per box, and may be had of Medicine Vendors throughout the World. 25- Parochians should look to the label on the Box and Bottle. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

## STATIONERY!

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Cheaper Than Ever

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The Finest Stock of

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